

L 21437-66 IJP(c) AT  
ACC NR. AP5015929

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/017004/039170398

AUTHOR: Musil, J.; Datlov, J.; Zacek, F.

ORG: Institute of Plasma Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: Comparison of probe and microwave measurements of electron density in plasmatic cylinder

SOURCE: Chekoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 6, 1965, 391-398

TOPIC TAGS: microwave technology, microwave rectification, electron density, plasma density, magnetic field, cyclotron frequency, microwave interferometer

ABSTRACT: A comparison was carried out of the measurement of the electron density of a plasmatic cylinder in a weak magnetic field (radius of cyclotron rotation of ions  $r_{H_i}$  is larger than radius of probe a) parallel to the axis of the plasma by means of the cylindrical Langmuir probe and a microwave interferometer in the X band. The Langmuir probe is used to measure the electron density distribution across the cross-section of the plasmatic cylinder, that is, in the plane perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. The measured density distribution is used to determine the mean electron density over the cylinder cross section. This mean electron density is compared with the density found with a microwave interferometer. In evaluating the measurements, the concentration of the microwave energy through the antennas of the interferometer in the cross section of the plasmatic cylinder is

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ACC NR: AP5015925

considered. The difference of the mean electron density found by the microwave method from the mean density found by the probe method was in the least favorable case 30%. The authors give a comparison of the probe and microwave measurements of the plasma density in a stronger magnetic field, when  $r_{Hi} \gtrsim a$ . It was experimentally shown that the best agreement between the mean densities determined by two methods is obtained when the real distribution of the electromagnetic energy of the antenna over the cross section of the plasmatic cylinder is considered in the evaluation. If the real distribution of the electromagnetic energy passing through the plasma is considered when evaluating the microwave measurement in the WKB approximation, it can be expected that the value obtained will not differ from the real value by more than 50%. The authors thank J. Teichmann, R. Klima, and other members of the department for discussions of the results, I. Kopecký for his aid in the probe measurements, and Engineer J. Vana, Director of the Institute, for his interest in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 formulas. [NY] [Based on author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Ju164/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008/

Card

2/2

L 21634-66 ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EMG(m)/I IJP(s) AT/HR

ACC NR: AP6003661

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/005/010/0766/0768

AUTHOR: Datlov, J.; Misil, J.; Zacek, F.

ORG: Institute of Plasma Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague

TITLE: Beam width of two antenna systems for plasma diagnostics

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 10, 1965, 166-178

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, microwave, plasma measurement, plasma diagnostics

ABSTRACT: An experimental study to compare the density of the electromagnetic energy of a focused microwave beam, and the influence of a glass tube on the focusing of the beam was made with two antenna types designed for plasma diagnostics. In the first case the measurement was performed by means of a coaxial probe placed between two non-corrected horns both without and in the presence of a Pyrex tube; the results have shown that the insertion of a glass tube caused a slight increase of transmitter power due to the distinct focusing influence of the dielectric tube. In the other system consisting of two elliptic cylinders irradiated by small sectoral horns the measurement has shown only a slight influence of the glass tube on the beam width. The results suggest that either the elliptic-mirrors-focused antenna type, or the lens-corrected horns system may be recommended. The comparison by measuring the plasma column of a reflex discharge within the Pyrex tube has shown that the phase shift was equal in both cases within the limits of experimental error.

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ACC NR: AP6003661

The measurements also agreed with the mean density determined by the Langmuire probe technique. The authors thank V. E. Golant, and M. M. Larionov of the Institute of Technical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR for a valuable discussion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, 14/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/  
SOV REF: 001/

Card 2/2 JV P

ZACEK, Ferdinand, inz.

Experience with the operation of rail brakes at the marshalling yard in Nymburk. Zel dop tech 11 no. 2:39-41 '63.

17

CR

Bentonite of Czechoslovakia. M. Melichar, II, 245<sup>th</sup> year  
and V. Smidka (Univ. Brno, Czech.). Ceskmine, Farm. I,  
271-4 (1952).—The Czechoslovakian product differs from  
bentonite USP XIII in its darker color and in all of its sus-  
pensions.

Dagmar Huhlikova

ZACEK, Hubert, Ph.Mr., C.Sc.

Use of practical models in statistical examination of dispersibility  
of powder drugs in water, 1 per cent Tween 80-water solution, and  
95 per cent alcohol. Acta pharmac 5:165-197 '61.

1. Katheder fur galenische Pharmazie, Pharmazeitische Fakultat in  
Bratislava, Kalinciakova 8.

MELICHAR, M.; CHALABAIA, M.; KRAL, J.; MALY, J.; PRECECHTEL, M.; HUSEL, V.; SMECKA,  
V.; SOLICH, J.; SANDA, M.; ZACEK, H.

Working schedule for pharmacy students in 1952. Cesk. farm., 1 no.10:  
605-612 1952. (CLML 23:4)

1. Of the Department of Galenic Pharmacy of Masaryk University, Brno.

ZACEK, Hubert

Supplement to the Czechoslovakian Pharmacopeia  
Hubert Zátek, Pharm. Zentralkalle 92, 367-70(1953).—A  
discussion of the organization of and the products described  
in the supplement to the Czechoslovakian Pharm.  
Nathan Levin

ZACEK, H.

Czechoslovakia

"Ein neuer Spiritus etiæ compoitus, by Von M. MELICHAR, M. TRECHTEL und  
H. ZACEK, (Brunn), Farmacia (CSR), 23, 226-232 (1954).

SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Zentralmalle (für Deutschland), May 1956, Unclassified.

ZACEK, Von Hubert (Brunn)

Das Neue Tschechoslowakische Arzneibuch Pharmacopoea Bohemoslovenica. Editio secunda

Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle fur Deutschland. 94 Jahrgang, Juli 1955, Heft 7  
Verlag Von Theodor Steinkopff/ Dresden Und Leipzig

ZACEK, HUBERT

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and  
Their Application, Medicinals, Vitamins.  
Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimlya, No 8, 1958, 26151

Author : III. Chalabala M., Maly J., Melichar M.  
IV. Melichar Milos, Smecka Vladimir, Zacek Hubert

Inst :  
Title : The Use of Bran Bentonite in the Preparation of Galenics  
and Medicinals. III. Bentonite as a Component of Tablet  
Fillers. IV. Its Effect on Stability on Uniform Dosage  
and on the Possibility of Cooling of Misturae Which Must  
be Shaken.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1954, 3, No 9, 307-310; 1956, 5, No 2,  
95-98.

Abstract : Part III. Disintegration of tablets containing dried  
bentonite (B) is greater than of those made with undried  
B, especially in the presence of acidic substances

Card 1/2

*y. author*

3

CHALABALA, M; MALÝ, J; MANDÁK, M; ŽÁČEK, H.

Czechoslovakia

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky Obzor, No 10, 1962, pp 458-  
466

"Survey of the Activity of Galenic Pharmacy."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Medicinal Substances. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6 , 1959, 20491

Author : Zacek, Hubert

Inst : -

Title : Influence of Superficially Active Substances on the Stability of Galena Preparations and Other Medicinal Agents.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 6, 314-321

Abstract : A review. Bibliography, 146 titles.

Card : 1/1

14-74

ZACEK, Hubert, PhMr, C.Sc. (Ul. Odbojarov 12, Bratislava)

A new quality characteristic in the rheological evaluation  
of pharmaceutical suspensions. Acta pharmac 8:125-147 '63.

1. Chair of Galenic Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmaceutics,  
Komensky University, Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 613.6(622):(616.12:616.24)-072.7

ZACEK, Ivan; Krajska Station of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Kraj of Central Bohemia (Krajska Hygienicko-Epidemiologicka Stánice Stredoceskeho Kraje), Prague, Director (Reditelka) Dr M. REJSKOVA.

"Changes of Pulse Rate and of Pulmonary Ventilation During Standard Work in Various Microclimatic Conditions in Ore Mines."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 4, May 66, pp 157-161

Abstract /Author's English summary modified 7: The effect of wet dust-suppression methods in poorly ventilated places was investigated. This method impairs the cooling of the air in mines. 5 workers performed the same task at 16 and at 6 wet catadegrees. Pulmonary ventilation in bad conditions (6 wet catadegrees) increases only 2.6% more than in satisfactory conditions, but the pulse rate increases by 19%. The return to normal conditions takes 35% and 40% longer under unsatisfactory conditions. 2 Figures, 4 Tables, 1 Western, 5 Czech references. (Mu. rec. 5 Jul 1/1 65).

ZACKOVA, Zdenka; JASTROWOVA, Ilse; ZACEK, Karel

Complement-fixation antigen in lymphocytic choriomeningitis prepared by bentonite purification. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imm. 8 no.3: 153-156 May 59.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice KNV Praha Ustav ser a ockovacich latek v Praze.

(VIRUS DISEASES, immunol.

lymphocytic choriomeningitis, complement fixation antigen prep. (Cx))

(COMPLEMENT,

fixation antigen in lymphatic choriomeningitis, prep. (Cx))

ZACEK, J.  
(3710)

Z Biologickeho Ustavu Lekarske Fakulty Masarykovej University v. Brne. Pripevok k  
problemu radiotoxinu A contribution to the problem of radiotoxins Spisy  
Lekarske Fakulty Masarykovej University 1948, 22/4 (1-10) Graphs 2

A leucopenia lasting several days is provoked by an injection of the suspension  
of washed rat erythrocytes, previously irradiated in vitro with X-rays. Suspension of  
untreated blood cells is without such action. The effect of parenteral injection  
of radiotoxins is the same as that provoked by direct irradiation of animals with  
X-rays.

Wenig - Prague

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No 7, Sec. II, July 1949

*ZACEK, J.*

2519 The Problem of Radiotoxicism. II. Jan Zacek, Vl.  
Klimecký, and D. Matěček. *Ústav Lékařské Fakulty  
Masarykovy Univerzity*, 22, 8pp. (1948).

2

Rat erythrocytes were irradiated with 6,000 r and then were injected subcutaneously into healthy animals as 5 cc suspensions, in order to determine the severity and nature of radiotoxic effects; the leucopenic effects were checked at 24-hr intervals. It was found that the radioschemical changes could not be traced to any particular chemical constituent of the cells; radiotoxins were formed only in the intact, live erythrocytes, probably by complex chain reactions. Hemolysis of the cells prior to irradiation prevented the formation of toxins, while hemolysis immediately after the irradiation stopped the chain reactions and minimized the concentration of toxic material.

## ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REF ID	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
2519	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ZACEK, J.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Klimecký	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Matěček	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ústav Lékařské Fakulty	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Masarykovy Univerzity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8pp.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

ZACEK, Jan (Brno, Stalingradske nam. 13.)

Essential pulmonary hemosiderosis. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.5:426-431 5 June  
58.

1. I. detska klinika LFMU v Brne, prednosta doc. Dr. Zdenek Brunecky.  
(LUNGS DISEASES, in infant & child  
hemosiderosis, idiopathic (Cs))  
(HEMOSIDEROSIS, in infant & child  
pulm, idiopathic (Cs))

ZACEK, Jan. (Brno, Stalingradske nam. 13.)

Treatment of nephrotic syndrome at the 1st Pediatric Clinic in Brno from  
1945-1957, Cesk. pediat. 13 no.8:711-715 5 Sept 58.

1. I. detska klinika LF MU v Brne, prednosta doc. dr. Zdenek Brunecky.  
(NEPHROTIC SYNDROME, in inf. & child  
ther., ACTH, cortisone & deriv. & TB1, statist. (Cz))  
(ACTH, ther. use  
nephrotic synd. in child., alone or with cortisone & deriv.  
(Cz))  
(THIOSEMIGARBAZONES, ther. use  
TB1 in nephrotic synd. in child (Cz))  
(CORTISONE, related cpds.  
cortisone & deriv., ther. of nephrotic synd. in child.,  
alone or with ACTH (Cz))

Zacek, J.

Standardization of relay circuits for electric equipment. p. 122.

Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

ELEKTROTECHNIK

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,  
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

ZACEK, J.

Zacek, J. Inductive time relay and contactor with inductively delayed switching.  
p.252.

Vol. 10, no. 8, Aug. 1955 ELEKTROTECHNIK Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2  
February, 1956

Zacek, J.

Best suggestions introduced in the competition for automatic  
cutouts of current in welding tools. p. 189. ELEKTROTECHNIK.  
(Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 6, June 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol, 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

ZACEK, J.

"Diagrams for electric circuits."

p. 383 (Elektrotechnik) Vol. 12, no. 12, Dec. 1957  
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

ZACEK, Josef

Raising the quality of products. Elektrotechnik 19 no.4:  
116-117 Ap '64.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Prague.

ZACEK, Josef

Course of electrotechnical diagrams. Elektronik 19 no. 7;  
205-206 J1 '64.

ZACEK, Josef

"100 interesting connections in electrical engineering" by  
Jan Vrdlovec. Reviewed by Josef Zacek. Elektrotechnik 17  
no.9:276 S '62.

ZACEK, Josef

"Electric automatic devices in industry" by Jiri Trigka.  
Reviewed by Josef Zacek. Elektrotechnik 17 no.7:214 J1  
'62.

ZACEK, Josef

Circuit diagram. Elektrotechnik 17 no.6:166-168 Je '62.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha.

SVESTKOVA, V.; ZACEK, J.

Hazards of asbestosis in workers of plants processing asbestos.  
Pracovni lek. 12 no.2:59-64 Mr '60.

1. KHES-Praha, reditel MUDr. L. Hofta.  
(ASBESTOSIS statist.)

SVESTKOVA, V.; ZACEK, J.

Hazards of asbestosis in workers of plants processing asbestos.  
Pracovni lek. 12 no.2:59-64 Mr '60.

1. KHEs-Praha, reditel MUDr. L. Hofsta.  
(ASBESTOSIS statist.)

ZACEK, J.

"Development of connection diagrams for industrial drives; also, comments of J. Kladrubsky."  
Elektrotechnicky Obzor. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 48, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jul 59, Unclas.

ZACEK, Jan

SURNAME, Given Name

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: MD

Affiliation: Second Pediatric Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine, J.Ev. Purkyne University (II. detska klinika lekarske fakulty J.Ev. Purkyne) Brno-Cerna Pole; Director: Academician O. TEYSCHL, MD.

Source: Prague, Prakticky Lekar, Vol 41, No 12, 1961, pp 545-549.

Data: "Critique of Antipyretic Treatment in Pediatrics."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZACEK, K.; ADAM, E.; ADAMOVA, V.; BURIAN, V.; REZACOVA, D.; SKRIDLOVSKA, E.; VANECKOVA, N.; VONKA, V.; Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav Epidemiologie a Mikrobiologie), Prague, Manager (Ředitel) Dr J. Malek.

"Vaccination with Live (Sabin) Poliomyelitis Vaccine."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 46, 1963, pp 1257 - 1268

**Abstract:** (Authors' English summary) Results of seriological and virological investigations conducted in Czechoslovakia between 1958 and 1960 are presented. Controlled field trials of the safety and effectiveness of the vaccination of children using oral poliomyelitis vaccine (Sabin vaccine) are discussed. Results of the virological control of the nation-wide vaccination of children by this type of vaccine in 1960 are given. 1 Figure, 11 Tables, 12 Western 13 Czech references.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZAGEK, K., MD.

Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav  
epidemiologie a mikrobiologie), Prague

Prague, Praktický lekar, No 12, 1963, pp 441-445

"Present State and Perspective of Virological Work  
in KME from the Point of View of the Meaning  
and Purpose of Diagnostics of Viral Infection."

ZACEK, KAREL

PROCHAZKA, Jaroslav, prof. Dr; ZACEK, Karel, Dr; EROO, Herman, Dr

Virus meningoencephalitis. II. Demonstration of parotitis antibodies  
in meningoencephalitis. Česk. hyg. epidem. mikrob. 2 no. 3:195-202  
June '53.

1. Z infekčního oddělení SON na Bulovce, prednosta: prof. Dr Procházka.
2. Z virologického oddělení FES-UVV hl. města Prahy, reditel: MUDr  
Vera Krášna.

(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS,

mumps, demonstration of mumps antibodies)

(MUMPS, complications,

meningoencephalitis, demonstration of mumps antibodies)

ZACEK

ZACEK, Karel, Dr (za spoluprace Aleny Bajerove a Blisky Skridlovske)

Virus meningoencephalitis. I. Isolation of parotitis virus and demonstration of parotitis antibodies. Cesk. hyg. epidem. mikrob. 2 no.3:182-195 June '53.

1. Z virologické oddelení BES UNV. Reditel: MUDr. Vera Krašna.

(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS,

mumps, isolation of virus & demonstration of antibodies)

(MUMPS, COMPLICATIONS,

meningoencephalitis, isolation of virus & demonstration of antibodies)

(VIRUSES,

mumps, isolation in meningoencephalitis)

ZACEK, Karel, Dr

Presence of Coxsackie virus in Czechoslovakia. Česk. hyg. epidem.  
mikrob. 2 no.3:169-176 June '53.

1. Z virologickeho oddeleni Higienicko-epidemiologicke stanice  
UJV hl. mesta Prahy. (Reditel: MUDr Vera Krasna)  
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES,  
isolation in Czech.)

**ZACEK, Karel, MUDr**

New virological aspects of poliomyelitis. Pediat. listy, Praha 9  
no.6:358-361 Dec 54.

1. Z virologickeho oddeleni MFS-UBV; raditel Dr. V.Krasna  
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS)

ZACEK K.

DRBOHLOVA, Dagmar, MUDr; BAJEROVA, Alena; HACHEK, Karel, Dr

Virological analysis of influenza during the 1954 epidemic.  
Frakt. lek., Praha 34 no.20:462-463 20 Oct 54.

1. Z virologického oddělení HES-UNV. Ředitel: Dr V. Krasnič  
(INFLUENZA, epidemiology,  
in Czech., virol. analysis)

HLOUČAL, L., Doc. Dr.; ZOUBEK, V., Dr.; ZÁCEN, K., Dr.

Meningoencephalitis caused by mumps virus. Cas. lek. česk. 93  
no. 40-41; 1102-1107 8 Oct 54.

(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, etiology and pathogenesis  
mumps diag. & ther.)

(MUMPS, complications  
meningoencephalitis, diag. & ther.)

ZÁCEK, K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.10/4 Microbiology Apr-57

886. ŽÁCEK K. Hyg.-Epidemiol. Stanice ÚNV, Praha. "Isolace a pěstování lidských poliomielitických virů metodou tkáňových kultur. Tissue culture techniques employed in cultivation and isolation of the human poliomyelitis viruses." ČSL. EPIDEM. MIKROBIOL. IMUN., 1956, 5/1 (14-19)

A survey of the results of several years' work in developing the use of the tissue-culture techniques which have been employed in the cultivation of the human poliomyelitis viruses is given in a preliminary report. Various modifications of tissue-culture methods have been examined; suspended-cell cultures of human embryonic and mature tissues and monkey tissues have been employed as well as the roller-tube cultures of these tissues. Tissue-cultures of both types, most frequently roller-tube cultures with human embryonic kidney and lung tissues have been used in the cultivation of the prototype strains of human poliomyelitis viruses and in attempts to isolate the viruses from tissue of the CNS and from stool specimens collected from poliomyelitis patients. The nutrient medium employed in these experiments contained beef embryo extract, bovine amniotic fluid and horse serum. More than 10 strains of viral agents have been thus collected up till now, all of them exerting a constant cytopathogenic effect on tissue-culture cells in successive passages. At the present time it is attempted to identify these strains of viruses and according to the preliminary results of the virus-typing studies, 2 of the type-tested strains belong to the type 1. Our own modification of the procedure for cultivation of the HeLa strain of cells was employed in attempts to isolate and cultivate the poliomyelitis viruses. The original HeLa strain was adapted to the nutrient medium containing horse serum; the cells multiply in this medium before inoculation of the virus. Nutrient medium containing beef embryo extract, bovine amniotic fluid and a small percentage of horse serum has been successfully used after the inoculation of virus. In this medium the cells adapted to horse serum preserve their good normal appearance and all the prototype strains as well as newly isolated strains exert a rapid and well demonstrable cytopathogenic effect

(XX, 4)

ZACEK, Karel, Dr.

Recent data on epidemiology and prevention of poliomyelitis.  
Cesk. pediat. 11 no.9:709-713 Sept 56.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.  
(POLIOMYELITIS,  
epidemiol. & prev., recent data (Cz))

ZACEK, Karel; VLADIMIRVONKA; ADAM, Ervin; ADAMOVA, Vlasta; RADKOFSKY, Josef

The state of seroimmunity for poliomyelitis in Czechoslovakia. J. Hyg.  
Opidem., Praha 2 no.4:423-437 1958.

1. Institute for Sera and Vaccines, Prague, Clinical Laboratory for  
Research on Poliomyelitis, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology,  
Prague. K. Zacek, Ustav ser a ockovacich latek, Praha 12, Srobarova  
48, Czechoslovakia.

(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.  
serol. tests in Czech.)

ADAM, E.; ADAMOVA, V.; ZACEK, K.; VONKA, V.; RADKOVSKY, J.

The incidence of poliomyelitis antibodies in children living in  
children's homes. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no.4:438-442 1958.

1. Poliomyelitis Research Laboratories, Institute of Sera and Vaccines,  
Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague. E. Adam, Infekcni  
klinika, Nemocnice Bulovka, Praha 8, Czechoslovakia.  
(POLIOMYELITIS, immunol.  
antibody titer in child. in Czech.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/10 Medical Microb. Oct 59

3386. EVALUATION OF DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY METHODS USED IN THE  
VIROLOGICAL CONTROL OF VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS  
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA - Žáček K., Vrba V., Závadová H. and  
Žáčková Z. Inst. of Sera and Vaccines, Prague - J. HYG. EPIDEM.

MICROBIOL. IMMUNOL. (Prague) 1958, 2/4 (448-456) Graphs 5 Tables 5  
During the evaluation of vaccination results in May-Dec. 1957 a total of 994 child  
patients were examined virologically. Polio virus was isolated from 218 of 272  
clinically diagnosed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis (80.5%) and from 9.5% of 545  
cases of aseptic meningitis and 18.5% of 70 cases of solitary facial nerve paresis.  
The diagnostic value of the CFT in poliomyelitis is discussed. Neutralizing anti-  
bodies were detected in test-tube tissue cultures and by the use of colour tests  
with edetic acid (EDTA)-treated monkey-kidney cells and HeLa cells.

Simon - Prague

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/2 Public Health Feb 59

524. ANTIBODY RESPONSE OF CHILDREN TO VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS - Zacek K. Inst. for Sera and Vaccines, Prague - EUR. ASS. AGAINST POLIO, VTH EUR. SYMP. OF POLIO (Madrid, September 1958) Tables 2

Two groups of 'triple negative' children aged 1-5 yr. were vaccinated with formaldehyde-treated vaccine, 2 doses being given 14 days apart and a 3rd 8 months later. The number responding in one group in which 1 ml. of vaccine was given subcutaneously was better for type 1 (12/13) and type 3 (12/13) than in the other group (10/17 and 12/17 respectively) in which the vaccine was given intradermally in 0.2-0.25 ml. amounts. Little difference between the groups was obtained with type 2. With all types the levels of antibody obtained in the responders was similar for both groups. In another investigation, 44 children with pre-existing type 3 antibody were injected by various combinations of intradermal and subcutaneous routes with little difference in the responses obtained.

Tobin - London (L, 4, 17)

VONKA, Vladimir; ZACEK, Karel

The presence of non-polioxelitic enteroviruses in Czechoslovakia.  
J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no.4:457-468 1958.

1. Institute for Sera and Vaccines, Prague. V. Vonka, Ustav ser a  
ockovacich latek, Praha 12, Srobarova 48, Czechoslovakia.  
(POLIOMYELITIS, prev. & control,

vacc. in Czech., isolation of ECHO & Coxsackie viruses in  
vaccinated child)

(COXSACKIE VIRUSES,  
isolation in child. vaccinated against polio. in Czech.)

(VIRUSES

ECHO viruses, isolation in child. vaccinated against polio.  
in Czech.)

SKOVRAHNEK, V.; RADKOVSKY, J.; ROUDNY, J.; CERVENKA, J.; PECHENKA, J.; SOVINA, J.;  
ADAM, E.; ADAMOVA, V.; NOVAK, A.; ZACIK, K.; VONKA, V.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis in Czechoslovakia in 1957. II. Evaluation of morbidity following vaccination. J. Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no. 4:  
469-477 1958.

1. Ministry of Health, Prague; Institutes of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague and Bratislava; Clinical Laboratory for Poliomyelitis Research, Charles University, Prague; Children's University Hospital, Infectious Diseases Department, Bratislava; Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Prague. V. Skovranek, Ministerstvo zdravotnictvi, Praha 12, Tr. W. Piecka 98, Czechoslovakia.

(POLIOMYELITIS, prev. & control,  
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AUTHOR: Vanecek, J.; Vaneckova, N.; Zacek, K.; Zackova, Z.

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TOPIC TAGS: mouse, experiment animal, phenol, encephalitis, virus disease, chemotherapy

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